IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (previously presented) A method for manufacturing envelope paper having an air permeability which does not substantially change as a function of the amount of filler, comprising adding to a fiber slush to be formed into the envelope paper, a filler consisting at least in part of cellulose or lignocellulose fibrils on which there have been deposited light-scattering material particles, the proportion of the deposited light-scattering material particles being 67 - 85 % of the weight of the filler.

2. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the filler comprises cellulose or lignocellulose fibrils prepared from plant fibers by beating and screening, the average thickness of the fibrils being less than 5 µm.

3. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the light-scattering material particles are deposited on fibrils corresponding to a fraction that passes a 50-mesh screen and/or that have an average thickness of 0.1 - 10 µm and an average length of 10 - 1500 µm.

4. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the light-scattering material particles are inorganic salts that can be formed from their source materials by precipitation in an aqueous medium.

5. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the light-scattering material particles are calcium carbonate, calcium oxalate, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, or a mixture thereof.

6. (previously presented) The method according to claim 4, characterized in that the proportion of inorganic salts is 75 - 85 % by weight based on the weight of the filler.

7. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the air permeability of the envelope paper changes by at maximum 10 % when the amount of the filler increases from approximately 10 % by weight to 30 % by weight, on the basis of the weight of the mineral component and the weight of the web.

8. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that coated envelope paper is manufactured.

9. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 8, characterized in that coated envelope paper in which the grammage of the coating layer is 5 - 30 g/m²/side is manufactured.

10. (canceled)

11. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a paper or board product that comprises a base web and a filler and which has an air permeability which varies at maximum by 10 % when the amount of the filler is in the range of from 10 % by weight to 30 % by weight, on the basis of the weight of a mineral component of the filler and the weight of the web, comprising adding to [[a]] the base web for the paper or board product, 10 % by weight to 30 % by weight, on the basis of the weight of the mineral component and the weight of the web, of [[a]] the filler consisting at least in part of cellulose or lignocellulose fibrils on which there have been deposited light-scattering ~~material~~ mineral particles, the proportion of the deposited light-scattering ~~material~~ mineral particles being 67 - 85 % of the weight of the filler.